

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	USSR (South Kazakhstan Oblast)	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/> 25X1A
SUBJECT	Textile Construction Combine at Chimkent	DATE DISTR.	17 April 1953
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The Textile Construction Combine in Chimkent (N42-18, E69-36) was organized in 1947 to set up a large cotton mill in Chimkent. (Source did not know the official name or designation of this Textile Construction Combine.) As far as I heard, the idea was to process locally raw cotton produced in Kazakhstan. For this purpose a cotton processing plant (khlopkoobdelochnyy zavod) employing about 500 workers had been built . In May 1951 this plant was working full time, but that is all I know of it.
2. The head of the Textile Construction Combine was Eng (fnu) Yakubonik, either a Czech or German, who arrived in the USSR after World War II. He spoke good Russian with almost no foreign accent. In addition to Yakubonik there were several other construction engineers and the head of the future textile combine who supervised the entire construction. Approximately 300 workers worked for the combine.
3. Equipment of the Textile Construction Combine consisted of:
 - a. Three electric concrete mixers of Soviet manufacture and one foam concrete mixer
 - b. Ballast sorting machine for concrete mixture
 - c. Stucco mixing and forwarding machine. The mixture was prepared by means of a sieve, and a built-in pump forced the mixture through a special hose to the work locations.

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- d. One autogenous welding apparatus
- e. One movable crane of three tons' capacity, moved on a ZIS truck
- f. One excavator of foreign manufacture
- g. Four brick-lifting machines
- h. Six automatic ZIS type unloading trucks of four tons' capacity
- i. Twelve automatic GAZ type unloading trucks of 1½ tons' capacity
- j. Four four-ton ZIS trucks
- k. One electric circular saw

4. The breakdown of manpower was as follows:

- a. Excavator workers -- 20
- b. Bricklayers -- 15
- c. Carpenters -- 50
- d. Concrete workers -- 45
- e. Steel beam assembly workers -- 8
- f. Reinforced concrete assembly workers -- 25
- g. Lumber processing workers -- 5
- h. Plasterers -- 55
- i. Mechanics servicing construction machines -- 30
- j. Brigadiers, foremen, and supervisors -- 50

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5.

[redacted] The entire mill had to be located in a single one-story building approximately 400 m. long and 100 m. wide. The building was divided into five or six sections where the shops were supposed to be located. Each section had a special part with several rooms to serve as shop management offices. The building was provided with a glass roof which gave excellent light inside.

6. In August and September 1951, the machinery for this mill started to arrive by rail. I do not know what type of machines they were or where they were shipped from.

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[redacted] According to the size of the mill building and my experience acquired in other plants, I guess that it would probably employ 3000 to 4000 workers.

7. The Textile Construction Combine was occupied at the same time with the construction of a large workers' settlement adjoining the mill building. [redacted] they were working on about six two-story apartment houses of 30 rooms each, each story with one kitchen. These houses were supposed to be billets for single workers. Eventually, the housing project had to be extended, providing billets for approximately 1000 single workers and several hundred workers with families.

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8. Construction combine workers received the following monthly salaries:
- Qualified workers who were concrete workers, bricklayers, and metal assembly workers from the Fifth to Seventh Group, up to 900 rubles.
 - Qualified workers of the same branches in the Fourth Group, up to 600 rubles.
 - Apprentices in the Second Group, 250 rubles.
 - Unqualified workers (excavators and helpers in other branches) up to 400 rubles.
9. Working time for combine construction workers was eight hours daily from 0800 to 1700 hours with a one-hour break for dinner. Work was conducted on a six-day weekly basis with Sunday free. There was almost always a possibility of doing some overtime work, especially for qualified workers, providing, of course, that the whole brigade agreed to perform the overtime work. Welders, beam workers, and reinforced concrete workers were even able to work overtime individually. Overtime work was paid for at the normal rate of piece work plus two rubles hourly.
10. The Textile Construction Combine workers lived either in private quarters in Chimkent or in wooden barracks which were constructed by the combine to accommodate workers who had no quarters in town. These were one-story barracks of the type of workers' dormitories. I do not remember what was the monthly rent in these dormitories.
11. There was a workman's kitchen with a small mess hall where a dinner consisting of a bowl of soup and a meatless second course (mashed and home-fried potatoes, spaghetti, or cabbage) with 200 gm. of black bread cost approximately five rubles.
12. As a detail I would like to mention that in the Textile Construction Combine there was also a group of Greek workers. I heard that the Soviet Government after World War II had resettled a large number of Soviet citizens of Greek origin from the Black Sea Coast to Southern Kazakhstan. A large group consisting of several hundred of these Greeks were sent to Chimkent. Their Soviet passports were taken away and they were restricted in their movements to the three-kilometer city limit.

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